

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5879

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1876.

三津禪

新七十二月九英

港香

[PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.]

Arrivals.

September 26, MENGZUEN, French steamer, 1,008, Passengers: Yokohama 20th Sept. General—MESSAGERS MARITIMES. September 26, C. O. WHITMORE, American bark, 394, T. Peabody, Cardiff 2nd May. Coats—DOCK YARD. September 26, MARIE ALFRED, Dutch bark, 300, Leelee, Whampoa 24th September. General—LANDSTEIN & Co. September 26, CHRISTIAN, German sch., 230, Stoer, Whampoa 24th Sept., General—MESSAGERS MARITIMES. September 26, GUSTAV ANPOLD, Ger. bark, 272, J. Neumann, Haiphong 10th Sept., General—Ed. SCHELLHAAS & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 26TH. Pearl, British steamer, for Swatow. Parry, Norwegian brigantine, for London. Canton, German bark, for Newchwang. Stedman, British steamer, for Singapore and London. Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila.

Departures.

September 26, AVONIA, German bark, for Coochin. September 26, ROWENA, British brig, for Tianjin. September 26, PEARI, British steamer, for Swatow and Amoy. September 26, ZAMBALDA, Spanish sch., for Amoy.

Passengers.

Arrived. Per MENGZUEN, str. from Yokohama. Per Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Stanley and Mr. Mariano, for Marseilles. Mr. Driscoll. Per AVA, str. from Shanghai. For Hongkong—Misses Herbert Smith, T. B. Thurber, A. de Buys, Sanctje, and Olinda Liu Chau, and A. Chuse, For Amoy—Mr. Morris, for Singapore, Captain H. Morris, for Marseilles. Misses Flaxy, Gorgo, and Hutchinson.

Departed.

Per PEARI, str. for Swatow. 74 Chinese.

Report.

The French steamer *Ava* reports left Shanghai on 21st September at 3 a.m., and had触底 all the passage.

The German bark *Gustav Adolf* reports left Haiphong on 10th September. In the Gulf of Tonkin moderate N.E. winds. In the South of Hainan heavy gale from the N. on the 12th and 13th instant; from hence N. Easterly winds and squalls until the 20th, then light winds and calm set in.

TOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

September 10, *Arrivals.* *Arbella*, British steamer, from Hongkong. 11, *Oriental*, British steamer, from Hongkong. 12, *Brusik*, British sch., from South Sea. 13, *Glendale*, Brit. steamer, from London, &c. 13, *Venice*, German frigate, from Chefoo. 14, *Impala*, American ship, from Cardiff. September—*Departures*. 9, *Belgic*, British steamer, for Hongkong. 9, *Kearns*, Amer. cor. for Vladivostock. 9, *Osceola*, Amer. cor. for Chefoo. 10, *Cashmore*, British ship, for Kobe. 10, *Cashmore*, British ship, for Kobe. 13, *Sanda*, British steamer, for Hongkong. 13, *Nippon Maru*, Japan str., for Shanghai. 14, *Oceanic*, British str., for San Francisco.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manilla.

(Per last Mail's Advice).

From Date of Arrival. 1. China Ports... Aug. 5. 2. London... Aug. 6. 3. London... Aug. 6. 4. London... Aug. 6. 5. London... Aug. 6. 6. London... Aug. 6. 7. London... Aug. 6. 8. London... Aug. 6. 9. London... Aug. 6. 10. London... Aug. 6. 11. London... Aug. 6. 12. London... Aug. 6. 13. London... Aug. 6. 14. London... Aug. 6. 15. London... Aug. 6. 16. London... Aug. 6. 17. London... Aug. 6. 18. London... Aug. 6. 19. London... Aug. 6. 20. London... Aug. 6. 21. London... Aug. 6. 22. London... Aug. 6. 23. London... Aug. 6. 24. London... Aug. 6. 25. London... Aug. 6. 26. London... Aug. 6. 27. London... Aug. 6. 28. London... Aug. 6. 29. London... Aug. 6. 30. London... Aug. 6. 31. London... Aug. 6. 32. London... Aug. 6. 33. London... Aug. 6. 34. London... Aug. 6. 35. London... Aug. 6. 36. London... Aug. 6. 37. London... Aug. 6. 38. London... Aug. 6. 39. London... Aug. 6. 40. London... Aug. 6. 41. London... Aug. 6. 42. London... Aug. 6. 43. London... Aug. 6. 44. London... Aug. 6. 45. London... 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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is rumoured at Colaba that the British Government are preparing military force of 150,000 men to be sent to India. It is also reported the Amur to help with a sufficient force by a simultaneous advance on Selenat-Indian Public Opinion.

The Military correspondent of the *Times of India* writes:—"I have just learnt an important piece of news. The 70 vacant Paymasterships are all to be filled up next year by officers on full pay. This plan is adopted for the purpose of getting rid of the paymasters."

Captain the Hon. E. H. Prinsep, (Grenadier Guards) has been selected to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, Scots Fusilier Guards, as Brigadier-Major of the Horse Guards, Colonel Sir Francis Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., Royal Marine Artillery, has been selected to succeed Colonel Sir W. W. O'Brien, Royal Artillery, as Adjutant-General of the Royal Marine Corps.

A contemporary writes that "another piece of military news is, that it is contemplated to establish, as of old, direct relationships and special college for the Indian army: the present system of drafting such young men as like to serve in the East from the regular line regiments, and the whole system of the Indian State Troops, are to be done away with entirely. If increased, in a few years, would say, the Indian Army without any officers at all."

The *Madras Mail* says that, from the inability of the Madras Government to supply a regiment to relieve the 33rd at Dornak, owing to their having to send an extra regiment to Burma and the Andamans, the Supreme Government has been compelled to supply the 33rd with reinforcements from the Madras Native Guards. The 1st M.N.G., stationed at Nagpore, will be moved southwards, and a regiment sent to Dornak from Schandabur, where two Regiments have been stationed since February 1871.

A shocking outrage, which will be expected to last, has been perpetrated at Brompton Barracks, Uxbridge. Early on the morning of the 19th, Private Wm. H. Edwards, an Englishman, was found in a condition of the last

extreme. Upon medical examination, it was found that his skull was fractured, his right arm and leg were broken, his jaw was dislocated, and some of his teeth were knocked out. On coming to himself he said he was thrown out of a window whilst asleep by his comrades, and, in a number of them, "handing him over to the dogs."

Colonel William Clegg, of the 43rd Foot, died recently at Hood Norton, Oxon, in the eightieth year of his age. This veteran served in America in 1814, proceeded thence to Spain, and passed through the whole campaign under the command of Sir William Napier. He marched to Waterloo, where he distinguished himself by taking Bonaparte's carriage. He died in 1865, aged 85, and was buried in the church of Marlow, N.Y., where he resided.

Colonel Wm. Wilson, of the 43rd Foot, died within two years of his death that he received a pension of £1,300 per annum.

A correspondent at Mirat writes to the *Himalayan Chronicle*:—"A sad case of suicide occurred in the 15th Hussars. A trooper, named O'Brien, took his carbine, ate on his bed, placed the barrel in his mouth, and pulled the trigger, and shot himself dead. I believe he is threatened to do this before, and his ammunition was taken from him, but he managed to steal a round from one of his comrades to do the deed very quietly, although the bungalow must have been nearly full at the time, for it was near roll call; but the men believing he had to ammunition took no notice of him till they had the report."

The command of the 2nd Battalion 1st Royal Scots Regiment has been vaged by the Adj't General, and the Adj't General, Col. Colenso Clegg, who was brother to Captain George Clegg, C.B., R.N., lost in Her Majesty's ship *Capoletta*, has recently returned home from India in failing health. He joined the army in May, 1844, and became Lieutenant-Colonel, February, 1872, serving with the 1st Royal Scots in the Omeishan campaign of 1854, and with the 1st Royal Scots in the battles of Agra and Jumna, 1855, including the battle of Agra and the capture of Jumna.

Colonel Clegg, who is a highly educated and accomplished officer, is always a noteworthy fact, and is the result of causes which are highly praiseworthy, and worthy of being recorded as an incentive to the private soldier to do his duty well, and believe in the reward—now, more frequently, but we are not saying too much by describing it as certain. Sergeant Wilson has described it in these terms. He joined the 84th Regiment in 1859, and was promoted to the rank of commissioned officer six months later. He gave himself up to study, worked hard, and manifested marked ability, until he found a lieutenant in his grasp—this in three years. We hope prosperity will follow his continued efforts to deserve high promotion.

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EXTRACTS.

HIS MESSANGER.

Marjorie, with the wailing face,
With the tearful look, the mournful sigh,
She sits and weeps in silent gloom,
She counts the steps on the crape stair,
Two, three, four—they pass her door,
The pale face drops low again,
Still it is as it was before—
Chill and cold, indeed no more,
All are but prayers and tears in vain?
Through the vast and winter night,
Nights with the wistful eye,
She keeps her lonely lamp alight,
Until the stars are dim in the skies,
Through the gray and the shining day,
Her pale fingers twill and twine,
She wears the crape, the crape,
Through her heart is a heavy woe,
Over the crape sees with him.

Over the distant summer seas,
Marjorie's yearning fancy flies,
She feels the kiss of the island breeze,
She sees the kiss of the tropic sky,
Doubtless she loves him, but she fears,
These eyes will be the last she sees,
That under her crape she and the flower,
Golden looks that to and fro—
Tangled locks she'll comb no more,
Many a hopeless hope she keeps,
Marjorie with the aching heart,
Sometimes she smiles, and sometimes she weeps,
She wears the crape, the crape.

For we wear the crape, the crape.

Some day when the Master sends for her,
A voice she knows will say, "Marjorie,
God is waiting for Marjorie,"—
And her lover will His messenger!

HEROISM ITS OWN REWARD.

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current financial year is £78,412,000, and

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the other night, when asked by Lord Elcho

whether government would do something for

the family of the late John Chidley. This

man, it will be remembered lately, sacrificed

his own life to save those of the passengers

by the Flying Dutchman, on the Bristol and

Exeter Railway. Unfortunately he had not

insured his life—heroes are rather apt to be

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lute destitution. As the public subscription

that was set on foot brought in only £3,175,

there remained nothing for it but an appeal

for government assistance. To which the

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relief. Would it not be well, therefore, if

a small sum were set aside annually in the

estimates for such purposes? Germany, a

comparatively poor country, does so to the

amount of £52,000 a year, and yet her

financial position or her credit have not yet

been injured.—Graphic.

THE CEDAR TREE.

The cedar stands at the head of the noble family of cone bears (Coniferi); it stands pre-eminent, although the array of trees of this order in English pinna is astonishing both as to numbers and grandeur. Psalmist and prophet have celebrated the dignity of this tree, and many of the ancient poets and historians have been loud in its praises. The wise and great had admired it, its stately grandeur, and it has been made the emblem of a mighty nation, representing in settled strength Moses and Aaron used cedar in their sacrifices, and Solomon his tree so well that it is placed at the head of the list as the first or most dignified among plants, for it is recorded of him that he knew herbs and trees, from the cedar on the mountain to the hyssop on the wall. That he fell in many forests of cedar on Lebanon for the construction of his magnificent temple and palaces is well known. One of his palaces was called "the House of the Forest of Lebanon," from the great quantity of cedar wood used in its construction, but the Temple of Jerusalem was the great and glorious work that should hold the cedar tree enshrouded in an everlasting remembrance for the House of the Lord. It was roofed with beams and boards of cedar, and even the stars that were overlaid with pure gold were built of the same sacred tree. The heathen poets have celebrated the cedar as a noble tree, the wood of which was reckoned incorruptible, but whoever wishes for a graphic description of this notable tree should take his seat near some aged cedar with the book of the prophecies of Ezekiel in his hand, and then, calmly contemplating these two, he will enjoy the glowing grandeur of language of the sacred penman, when, by the spirit of God, he pointed in phrase of unparalleled sublimity the proud Assyrian marred for destruction, under the similitude of a cedar by the stream.—*The Gardener's Chronicle*.

WOMAN WHIPPING IN FRANCE.

Madame de la Motte shuddered; she clutched her hands, looked down, and then raised her head. "Very well," she said. The two assistants who had at first tried to secure her, came forward, but she motioned them away, and advanced before them. When the procession reached the hall where a puritanical committee was sitting, the clerk read out the judgment. At the very first words which proclaimed her guilt, the strongest emotion appeared on Madame de la Motte's face. Her eyes rolled in their sockets; she bit her lips, and the hitherto pretty face now seemed to be the mask of a fury. Charles Henri forebore a storm and approached her; and it was well that he did so, for as the clerk came to the penalties, the unshaven woman raged out with extraordinary violence. She fell backwards so suddenly that her head must have been fractured on the stones; had not my grandfather caught her in his arms, Madame de la Motte's strength increased as the consciousness of her fate flashed through her mind; and a protracted struggle ensued between her and the assistants who attempted to pinion her. She was at length carried down to the court. The scaffold was erected opposite the gate, which had been left open. But it was six o'clock in the morning, and only a limited number of persons were looking on. She was stretched on the platform, and received twelve stripes. She never ceased shrieking while the punishment was being inflicted. She invoked vengeance on the head of Cardinal de Rohan, and she added that it was her own fault that she had suffered the disgrace which had been inflicted on her, since had she said but one word, she would have been hanged instead of having been flogged. The second part of the sentence had no doubt escaped her, for when she was seated on the platform she remained motionless, as if completely subdued and powerless. Charles Henri again thought the moment was well chosen for the completion of the penalty. Her dress had been torn, and her shoulders were bare; and he took an iron from the grate and applied it to her skin. Madame de la Motte uttered a wild shriek, as if writhing in the grasp of one of the assistants who were holding her, the bit her hand with such fury that she took a piece of flesh off. She struggled again, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the iron could be applied to the other shoulder. Justice was now satisfied. Madame de la Motte was put into a fly, and taken to the Sabatierie. As she was alighting she tried to run under the wheels, and a few moments afterwards she thrust the sheet of her bed into her hands, a rule, please, in their writings than to their persons."

EXTRACTS FROM "SIXTY-NINE YEARS AT THE COURT OF PRUSSIA."

BY THE COUNTESS VON VOSS.

THE "LOVERS" OF PRINCE WILLIAM.

In 1786 the Great Frederick died, and was succeeded by Frederick William, the second son of that Prince Augustus to whom the Countess had been so dear. That affection was known to all the world, and only made the new King more inclined to favour her whom his father had adored when a charming Maid of Honour, and whom he had himself known in all the pride of her mature beauty. We wish we could add that all the afflictions of the King were as worthily bestowed as that sentiment which drew him towards the Countess. Frederick William II. of Prussia was first married, in 1765, to a Princess of the Russians, who fought bloody but ineffectual battles. So the winter passed away in doubt and dread, frost after frost, after frost of the Prussians falling into the hands of the French. Then, in the June of 1807, came the meeting on the raft at Tilsit, on which occasion we hear that "this miserable Napoleon treated the King with deliberate negligence and coldness," so that the better horse of the two behaved bravely. On the 6th of July they reached Tilsit, and alighted at the King's quarters, who had been kept dancing attendance on Napoleon. A quarter of an hour after their arrival came the French Emperor, and this is what he looked like to

Countess von Voss:

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She feels the kiss of the island breeze,
She sees the kiss of the tropic sky,
Doubtless she loves him, but she fears,
These eyes will be the last she sees,
That under her crape she and the flower,
Golden looks that to and fro—
Tangled locks she'll comb no more,
Many a hopeless hope she keeps,
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Some day when the Master sends for her,

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